

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). The formulation, execution and provisioning in the budget of irrigation projects are being done by respective State Governments. Government of India assists in negotiating and finalising the technical and financial assistance, from external agencies in specific cases to fill up the resource gap. Currently, in Kerala, there are three Projects with external assistance under implementation viz., (i) Hydrology Project with World Bank

assistance; (ii) Community Irrigation Project with the Netherlands assistance and (iii) Minor Irrigation Project with the assistance from European Economic Community. A statement indicating amount of assistance, utilisation so far, likely date of completion etc., is enclosed.

As regards proposal pending or awaiting sanction for the support from external agencies, there is no such project from Kerala awaiting clearances.

STATEMENT

List of On-going Projects (with External Assistance) in Kerala

S. No.	Name of Project	Assisting Agency	Date of Agreement	Likely date of completion	Amount of Assistance (in Donor Currency in Million) (Approximate Equivalent Indian Rupees in crores given in brackets)	Utilisation as on 31.03.1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Hydrology Project (Multi State Project)	World Bank	22.09.95	31.12.2001	US\$ 142.0 (Rs. 497.0)	US\$ 4.003 (Rs. 14.01)
2.	Kerala Community Irrigation Project	The Netherlands	15.12.93	17.12.98	DFL 11.02 (Rs. 23.96)	DFL 0.264 (Rs. 0.572)
3.	Kerala Minor Irrigation Project	EEC	21.5.92	31.12.98	ECU 11.8 (Rs. 55.46)	ECU 0.342 (Rs. 1.60)

US\$ = United States Dollar

DFL = Dutch Guilder

ECU = European Community Unit

Post Literacy Campaign

3851. SHRI KESHAB MAHANTA:
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any successful model of post-literacy campaign has been developed within the broad framework of post-literacy guidelines:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether more innovative and imaginative post-literacy campaign with better linkages with other development

programmes and with greater focus on skill upgradation scheme is to be devised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA): (a) to (d). After completion of the total literacy phase in a district, post literacy campaign (PLC) is launched for a period of two years, which is meant for consolidation of literacy skills acquired by learners during the total literacy phase. PLCs have been successfully completed in the entire State of Kerala, and few districts of West Bengal, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. As of date, PLCs are on in 166 districts of the country.

National Literacy Mission has prepared guidelines for formulation of post literacy projects by districts. PLCs include about 40 hours of guided learning through a volunteer-teacher to enable the learners to reach a self-reliant level of learning. The subsequent phase of the PLC consists of self-directed continuing education through library service, newspapers, group discussions and other activities such as skill development and vocational training. The basic objectives of the post literacy are to help the neoliterates to:

- achieve self-reliance in literacy and numeracy;
- become aware of the cause of their deprivation and move towards amelioration of their condition through organisation and participation in the process of development;
- acquire skills to improve their economic status and general well-being;
- imbibe values of national integration, conservation of environment, women's equality, observance of small family norms etc.; and
- create an environment conducive for literacy efforts and a learning society where literacy would be valued and cherished.

A revised scheme of Continuing Education has also been formulated by NLM for neo-literates coming up in the districts after completion of the two-year PLC. Under this scheme, thrust is given to target-specific functional programmes, namely, equivalency programmes, income-generating programmes, quality of life improvement programmes and individual interest promotion programmes. Apart from this, the programmes related to skill development/upgradation are also envisaged through linkages with various development programmes being implemented in the districts by various Development Departments/Ministries.

Visa Policy

3852. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any uniform policy regarding issue of visa to neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have taken into consideration the present scenario of continuous threat of terrorist activities from neighbouring countries and their population influx into India;

(d) if so, the details and the steps proposed to be taken in that regard;

(e) the number of nationals of neighbouring countries, who were given visa from June, 1996 to July, 1996;

(f) whether the present visa policy is likely to strengthen relations with neighbouring countries;

(g) whether neighbouring countries have reciprocated in formulating/implementing such policy in the cases of Indians intending to visit these countries; and

(h) if so, the details thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Nationals of Nepal and Bhutan are free to travel to India without visa and vice versa. Visa regime applicable with Bangladesh is governed by India-Bangladesh Passport-cum-visa Scheme 1972. With Maldives, an MOU exists which allows 90 days visa free stay to nationals of either country in the other without fee or fine. With Pakistan, however, there is no such reciprocal arrangement.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government takes serious note of the threat posed by terrorist activities from neighbouring countries and illegal immigration into India. All neighbouring countries except Pakistan are in agreement with India that the territory of one country should not be used in a manner that is prejudicial to the security of the other. Frequent exchanges of views and information are held between the concerned authorities of India and the countries concerned to deal with day-do-day problems and also to devise measures for long-term solutions. The Government also maintains and continuously updates list of persons whose antecedents are to be checked before issue of visa.

(e) The number of nationals of neighbouring countries who were given the visas from June, 1996 to July, 1996 is as under country-wise;

1. Pakistan	7,453
2. Sri Lanka	10,726
3. Bangladesh	35,100
4. Myanmar	125
5. Maldives	197

(f) Government firmly believes that enhanced people-to-people contact promotes understanding between the concerned countries.

(g) and (h). Except for Pakistan, all countries have reciprocated the views and sentiments of the Indian Government and follow reciprocal liberal visa scheme. However, Pakistan regrettably has been following a restrictive